



FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

As Seen by Him.



—Truth.

Great Luck.
M. Calino was greatly disturbed because the city authorities charged the numbers of the houses in his street and roundly denounced the functionaries who had forced him by this simple change of figures to live at \$20 instead of \$10. But one morning as he came down to breakfast and took up his paper he exclaimed:

"Goodness, I was all wrong! What a fortunate thing that our number was changed!"

"How is that?" asked Mme. Calino.
"Why, here is an account of the total destruction by fire of six. If the number hadn't been changed, we should have been homeless and desolate minutes!"—*Youth's Companion*.

A Football Education.
"Why, why, Johnson," said the elderly tourist to a cow puncher he had known in other days, "what in the world are you doing out here in this wild country wasting the college education your father paid so much for?"

"Wasting my education? Why, man, that's all not know about it. Wait till the camp delivers a general drunk and watch me clean out the whole outfit. This is the only place where I can really utilize it."

—*Conclusion Test.*

"Do you think Algernon and Mamie will get along nicely when they are married?" said one character to another.
"I am sure of it," was the reply. "I took care to find out shortly after they were engaged."

"How?"

"I arranged several whisky parties and had them play as partners. They never quarreled once."—*Washington Star*.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is not told to the patient who can possibly derive from them Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cushing & Co., Boston, Mass., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is there internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cushing & Co. Testimonials free.

—*Sold by druggists, price 75¢ per bottle.*

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures burns. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers.

—*60¢ each by the druggist.*

A PROPOSITION!

We propose to give you prices on our entire stock of Hardware, Tinware and Steves, in proportion to the sample prices below.

Cook Stoves.....	Mouth 8100, at \$4.00
Burgess.....	100, at .20
Burgess.....	450, at .00
Burgess.....	350, at .00
Burgess.....	300, at .00
Burgess.....	250, at .00
Burgess.....	200, at .00
Burgess.....	150, at .00
Burgess.....	100, at .00
Burgess.....	75, at .00
Burgess.....	50, at .00
Burgess.....	35, at .00
Burgess.....	25, at .00
Burgess.....	15, at .00
Burgess.....	10, at .00
Burgess.....	5, at .00
Burgess.....	3, at .00
Burgess.....	2, at .00
Burgess.....	1, at .00
Burgess.....	.50, at .00
Burgess.....	.35, at .00
Burgess.....	.25, at .00
Burgess.....	.15, at .00
Burgess.....	.10, at .00
Burgess.....	.05, at .00
Burgess.....	.03, at .00
Burgess.....	.02, at .00
Burgess.....	.01, at .00

See our "Insurance" Gasoline Store. No Explosives. A child can operate it with safety.

Shelden & Shelden
709 KANSAS AVENUE.

GREAT DISORDER.

Bedlam Raised in the House of Representatives.

Over the Joy-O'Neill Election Contest.

REED AND CRISP AT IT.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordered to Bring in Absentees.

WASHINGTON, March 29.— In the house yesterday the regular order, the Joy-O'Neill contested election case, was taken up and the filibuster against the seating of O'Neill was resumed.

The vote on the motion was taken and resulted 134 to 11, fourteen short of a quorum. Of the eleven who voted against the motion, in effect against giving Mr. O'Neill the seat, there were ten Democrats as follows: Messrs. Ardmont, Everett, Grinnell, Hall, Missouri, Morgan, Outlaw, Ryan, Sibley, Harter and Wagner. McNaughton, Populist, of Nebraska, cast the other negative vote.

Then came more filibustering and Mr. Patterson offered a resolution to revoce the leaves of absence and instruct the sergeant-at-arms to take the absentees into custody. The order according to the resolution was to continue in force from day to day until vacated.

Mr. Reed attempted to make the point that a quorum was necessary to adopt a resolution containing an order in force beyond adjournment, but the speaker overruled him.

The previous question was then ordered 133 to 2.

Mr. Reed took the floor and in a brief speech scored the Democratic side.

The speaker said it was not his purpose to enter into a discussion of the question. He only wanted to call attention to the persistence with which the leader of the minority (Reed) had called attention to the obscure inequality of the practice of members in refusing to vote when their names were called. "We have been discussing time and again," said he, "for refusing to vote."

"I counted you," interjected Mr. Reed, amid laughter.

Mr. Reed, Speaker Crisp went on, had placed his party in a position where he could easily bring about a ruling when it either had to sustain or sustain or rescind him. It was an open secret he said, that Mr. Reed had been unable to get the Republican caucus to authorize such a rule.

"A president at all in sympathy with the purposes of the bill would have signed it," College professors may criticize its language, but a man who sprang from the people, like Abraham Lincoln, and representing the people, would have signed the bill although college professors might have a good reason for calling it silly."

Concerning the future of the silver movement, Mr. Reed said:

"It is evident that under the single gold standard nothing can be done on the currency question without consulting the few people who own the gold of the world."

These people have dictated the veto of this bill. The fight from now on will be whether the people of this country shall control the currency by permitting gold and silver to come to the mint at tree and thus supply themselves with constitutional money, or whether we are to be mere slaves of the owners of gold in Lombard street and Wall street."

Mr. Reed expressed a desire to reply to this, but his time had expired and he was not permitted to do so. He then asked for a division of the resolution, but Mr. Stone of Kentucky in the chair, ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Reed then moved to reconsider the motion made by Mr. Crisp to reconsider the vote by which the original was laid on the table was now ordered. Mr. Ladd, appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Springer moved to lay that motion on the table. Mr. Payne, pending that, moved to adjourn. This latter motion was laid on the table—27 to 65. Mr. Lucy of Iowa moved to reconsider, and Mr. Payne moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was ruled. The speaker then stated the motion made by Mr. Crisp to reconsider the vote by which the original was laid on the table was now ordered.

Mr. Reed, who was standing in the center aisle, insisted on having the grounds open upon which the speaker declined to sustain the appeal, but the speaker only rapped with his gavel and declined emphatically to state the grounds of his refusal.

Mr. Payne moved to adjourn and the speaker declined to sustain this motion also. By this time the members on both sides were wildly excited.

Partisan blood was flying

and for several minutes pandemonium reigned. From all parts of the floor members were shouting their defiance and several personal explosions were narrowly averted. "Shut up," yelled some one across the floor while the speaker banged his gavel and ordered all members to be seated.

The speaker was evidently determined to crush the filibustering tactics of the minority.

"I rise to a question of order," shouted Mr. Payne.

"And the chair refuses to recognize the gentleman for that purpose," returned the speaker.

"The question is on the adoption of the resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees. As many as favor it will say aye, contrary no."

In the midst of the shouts of voices that followed, Messrs. Payne, Boutelle and Reed were on their feet demanding recognition. The speaker refused to recognize them, and the speaker moved to sustain Mr. Payne. Pending that motion he moved to adjourn.

The speaker declined to sustain the motion. Mr. Reed loudly intimated on his right to know why, but the speaker replied by ordering him to his seat.

Mr. Patterson called for the eyes and ears and Mr. Payne demanded tellers on the motion. The speaker appointed Mr. Patterson and Mr. Payne. The latter was still clamoring to be recognized on his point of order. Democrats had crowded down into the area in front of the chair.

The speaker ordered Mr. Payne to take his place as teller. Mr. Payne declined to serve.

"The chair then appoints the gentleman from Maine," said the speaker.

Mr. Reed was wild with rage.

"I decline to serve," said he.

"The gentleman from Tennessee

(Mr. Patterson) will act alone." The Democrats raised a cheer as the speaker said this, and moved rapidly past him single file to be counted.

The excitement was intense.

When a sufficient number had been counted by Mr. Patterson to order the yeas and nays, the announcement was made. In a chorus the Republicans were protesting against this irregularity, and Mr. Reed, in a loud voice declared the chair knew the rules required two tellers.

The resolution was adopted—164 to 1.

Mr. Hayner, Republican, of Iowa moved to reconsider and pending that to adjourn. During the process of the roll call the excitement subsided and by agreement the motion to reconsider was withdrawn and at 6:00 the house adjourned.

BLAND ON THE VETO.

The Silver Champion Will Now Introduce a Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.— Representative Bland, author of the Bland silver coinage bill, authorizes the following statement concerning the veto and its effect upon the future of silver:

"The main point of the veto is that the president does not wish to infuse into the currency any more silver until he has more bonds and a greater gold reserve.

He insists on the fight that has been in progress for the last year, on the one hand by those who wish to increase the bonded debt in the interest of national banks by selling bonds for gold, and for money to pay the current expenditures of the government, and on the other hand by the representatives of the people who are opposed to bond issues and in favor of coining the silver bullion—the mints we have on hand—and using this money in the payment of current expenditures.

"The first section of the bill provides for the coinage of the bullion held under the Sherman act. That act provides that the bullion shall be coined into standard silver dollars.

The Sherman act is not repealed, and hence the president's observations that it is not clear into what kind of coins the bullion shall be struck is not lawyer-like, as a lawyer would know the bill is a mere supplement to the Sherman act, and leaves the bullion to be coined under that act. No friend of the bill in the house or senate has ever considered it as wanting in certainty or requiring any amendment.

"When did you meet her?"

"I do not remember exactly. I received a letter from her. I have lost that letter, but the substance of it was a request that I would call on her at the college on some business of great importance to her. The substance of my reply was that it would be inconvenient for me to call at the college but that if I could give her any news I would be glad to do so, and if she was in Lexington she might call on me."

"Did you receive another letter?"

"I did."

"Is this the letter?" asked Mr. Butterworth, handing up the black-bordered epistle.

"It would be affection in me to examine that. I am familiar with it."

Apart from the letter, Blandbridge continued, he could not relate the conversation which he had had with the plaintiff when he had called on her at the college a few days afterward. He could not well give the purport of the conversation concerning the letter from the rest of their talk.

"The plaintiff," Blandbridge began, referring to Miss Pollard by the honorific term, "I suppose you were surprised to receive such a letter from a school girl." Laughingly I responded that perhaps she over exaggerated the importance of the matter.

She said: "But all this time you have been here entirely out of place

and your having the sore throat. No allusion whatever, no excuse, nor any reason for any excuse."

In the mild, deprecating gesture with which the colonel brushed away the breath of a suspicion of impropriety from his action at that time, he knocked tumbler from the stand with a glass which started the room, and men looked around apprehensively, as though they thought of Kentucky shooting again. We started out in an entirely proper way, he resumed. "Any excuse would have been entirely out of place nor was any reason asked."

For the first time the flow of silvery depreciation was harshly torn by the matter of fact query of Major Butterworth.

"How long were you at the college that afternoon?"

"Oh, about an hour and a half. There was a light conversation which deepened into a tense, grave conversation and afterward became light again."

"She seemed to be a young woman of 20 or 22. She might have been 19. She was a fully grown young woman of perfectly proper manner."

Gazing for the first time at the plaintiff, very deferential, very.

"Anything to indicate that she was not a proper young woman?"

Colonel Blandbridge wanted none of his hearers to cherish a suspicion that he would have ventured forth with an improper person. His declaimers were repeated, and in his softest tones.

"Not the slightest," he replied, "not the slightest." Her conduct was entirely correct. Nothing was said about her peculiar relations to Mr. Rhodes.

There was a marked inflection upon the word, "peculiar," as if Mr. Blandbridge did not wish to speak outright of such things as these relations.

Returning to his visit to the Western seminary, the defendant explained it had been made while on a business trip to Covington on Friday, August 24, having no hotel accommodations in Cincinnati to stay over night.

Returning to his room, he found the letter of Miss Pollard had been placed on the desk at his office, one at his house, and one partnership file. It was his resolve the two had been placed on the desk at his office.

Returning to his visit to the Western seminary, the defendant explained it had been made while on a business trip to Covington on Friday, August 24, having no hotel accommodations in Cincinnati to stay over night.

"We took the left-hand road at the top of the hill, because she said the right-hand road through the park was made uncomfortably hot by the gas lights. So I told the driver to turn to the left."

"Were the windows of the carriage open or shut?"

"They were open," replied the colonel, and then, without prompting,

he came to the heart of his narrative.

"After we had driven some distance," he said, "and she was talking at some length about her desire to go into journalism, to be an authoress, and we had spoken of George Eliot, she took off her hat and put it on the front seat. I put my arm around her. There were no protestations on her part. No offer of love. What occurred, occurred in the natural way. I put my arm around her and drew her to me. She was a girl with passion. She was a woman with passion. That was all. There was no outcry by her, no distressing, I mean, as I was, I took liberties with her."